

YUGOSLAVIA

Date of Elections: April 13, 1969: Socio-Political Council
April 23, 1969: Councils of Working Communi-
ties
May 6, 7, 8 and 9: Council of Nationalities

Characteristics of Parliament

Under the new constitutional provisions promulgated on December 26, 1968 *, the Yugoslav Federal Parliament consists of 5 Chambers comprising 620 members.

— The *Council of Nationalities*, which ensures equality of the federated peoples and nationalities, has 140 members elected by the republican and provincial assemblies at a joint sitting of all their councils — 20 members for each Republic and 10 for each of the 2 Autonomous Provinces.

— The *Socio-Political Council*, representing all the citizens, has 120 deputies elected by direct suffrage.

— The 3 Councils of Working Communities — *Economic Council*, *Educational and Cultural Council* and *Council for Social Affairs and Health* — each have 120 members designated by electoral colleges composed of the councillors of the communal assemblies and delegates from the working communities.

The Yugoslav Parliament operates on the bicameral principle. In the majority of cases, questions are examined and laws adopted by 2 Chambers, one being the Council of Nationalities and the other whichever of the 4 other Councils is competent in the matter.

All federal parliamentarians serve a 4-year term and none can be elected a federal deputy twice in succession.

* See *Parliamentary Developments in the World*, p. 23.

This year's April and May elections were held as a result of a reorganization of Parliament in the light of amendments made to the Constitution in December 1968.

Electoral System

All citizens of both sexes who have reached the age of 18 are entitled to vote; this they do both by participating in the designation of the candidates and by electing their delegates to the representative bodies. The electoral rolls are revised prior to each election.

All voters are eligible for election to the Council of Nationalities and to the Socio-Political Council; for election to one of the 3 Councils of Working Communities, the work in which they are engaged must moreover be connected with one of the fields represented by the relevant Council.

Consequently, to be eligible for election to:

— the *Economic Council*, registered voters must be directly or indirectly (through management bodies, trade unions, etc.) employed in craftsmanship, agriculture, banking, commerce, hotel trade, industry, Press and publishing, communal services, transport, scientific research connected with these fields or allied activities;

— the *Educational and Cultural Council*, voters, including students regularly registered in a teaching centre, must be directly or indirectly (through management bodies, trade unions, etc.) employed in the arts, education, science or sport;

— the *Council for Social Affairs and Health*, voters must be directly or indirectly (through management bodies, trade unions, etc.) employed in social insurance, medical research, medical science or social services.

Moreover, the mandate of deputy to the Socio-Political Council or one of the Councils of Working Communities is incompatible with any office in the federal civil service and that of Judge of the Constitutional Court or any federal court. As for the mandate of deputy to the Council of Nationalities, this is incompatible with

the same judicial offices, as well as with any public office at the federal or national level.

For elections to the Socio-Political Council and Council of Working Communities, the entire country is divided into 120 constituencies which are set up in such a way that all the deputies represent roughly the same number of inhabitants (currently 15,000).

In these constituencies, deputies to the Socio-Political Council are elected directly and by majority uninominal vote. When there is only one candidate in a constituency, he is required to obtain a number of votes amounting to more than 50 per cent of the registered electorate; failing this, a second round of voting is held. If there are several candidates, the one who wins most votes is elected; in the event of a tie, a ballot is held between the candidates concerned.

The same constituencies are used for elections to the Councils of Working Communities whose deputies are elected by majority uninominal vote by the electoral colleges set up therein. The above provisions regarding majorities also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to elections to these 3 Councils.

Finally, deputies to the Council of Nationalities are elected in joint council sessions of each of the republican or provincial assemblies.

General Political Considerations and Conduct of the Elections

In Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People is required to organize and co-ordinate electoral political activities; it thus plays a vital role in the presentation and nomination of candidates, which is an integral part of the electoral system.

In this year's elections, a new procedure was adopted as a result of amendments which had been made to the electoral law on January 15 so as to give greater force to the will of the citizens.

In the previous elections, the final lists of candidates had been drawn up by the communal assemblies on the basis of proposals made at voters' meetings. Under this year's new electoral procedure,

a more important role was given to the latter while new bodies, known as Candidature Conferences of the Socialist Alliance and composed of delegates elected by the citizens, were introduced at the level of the commune, constituency and Republic.

Thus, for the elections to the Socio-Political Council and Councils of Working Communities, candidates were submitted by Candidature Conferences — on the basis of suggestions made by citizens, social and political or professional organizations, etc. — to voters' or workers' meetings with which the final decision as to the submission of candidates rested.

As regards the Council of Nationalities, the lists established by the Candidature Conference of each Republic or Autonomous Province were submitted to the communal Candidature Conferences for study and debate.

The object of these extensive discussions within Candidature Conferences was to prevent electoral manoeuvring by possible pressure groups and to give a better idea of the attitude of the candidates towards the electoral programme of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People.

As regards domestic policy, this programme recommended promotion of the direct participation of producers in the management and distribution of incomes and extension of self-management in all sectors, particularly in agriculture, scientific work and teaching. It also emphasized the need to give the Republics and Autonomous Provinces more influence in respect of the federation's policy and to ensure the equality of the nations and nationalities. It further noted the necessity of giving individual work and private means of production a suitable place in the development of the national economy.

As for foreign policy, the programme stressed the principles of non-alignment, equality of nations and the right of each to decide its own fate. In order to safeguard this right, it urged Yugoslavs to realize the necessity of creating a system of defence with the participation of all citizens, under the auspices of the Socialist Alliance.

Statistics

1. *Results of the Elections to the Socio-Politica*

	Number of Seats to be filled	Number of Can- didates	Registered Electors	Voters	%	Blank or Voi Ballo Paper
Boznia and Her- zegovinia . . .	21	27	2,046,597	1,738,680	85.0	87,62
Croatia . . .	27	41	2,968,279	2,621,592	88.3	173,59
Macedonia. . .	9	11	894,183	763,276	85.3	58,13
Montenegro . .	3	4	295,179	236,790	80.2	14,01
Serbia. . . .	50	71)	5,413,315	4,836,426	89.3	357,70
Slovenia. . . .	10	14	1,172,964	1,054,358	89.9	82,90
	120	176	12,790,517	11,251,122	88.0	773,97

*2. Results of the Elections to the Councils
of Working Communities*

(a) *Economic Council*

	Number of Seats to be filled	Number of Candidates	Elected on April 23, 1969
Boznia and Herzegovinia .	21	27	19 *
Croatia.	27	43	26*
Macedonia	9	18	9
Montenegro	3	5	3
	50	74	50
	10	17	10
	120	184	117

* In certain constituencies, where the single candidate did not obtain the requisite majority, a second ballot was organized at a later date.

(b) *Educational and Cultural Council*

	Number of Seats to be filled	Number of Candidates	Elected on April 23, 1969
Boznia and Herzegovinia	21	29	20*
Croatia	27	63	25*
Macedonia	9	17	9
Montenegro.	3	6	3
Serbia	50	90	49*
Slovenia	10	20	10
	120	225	116

* In certain constituencies, where the single candidate did not obtain the requisite majority, a second ballot was organized at a later date.

(c) *Council for Social Affairs and Health*

	Number of Seats to be filled	Number of Candidates	Elected on April 23, 1969
Boznia and Herzegovinia	21	30	21
Croatia	27	53	26 *
Macedonia	9	15	11
Montenegro	3	4	3
Serbia	60	87	48 *
Slovenia	10	16	10
	120	206	117

* In certain constituencies, where the single candidate did not obtain the requisite majority, a second ballot was organized at a later date.

3. *Results of the Elections to the Council of Nationalities*

	Date of Elections	Number of Seats to be filled	Number of Candidates
<i>Republics</i>			
Boznia and Herzegovinia	May 8	20	20
Croatia	May 8	20	24
Macedonia	May 6	20	27
Montenegro	May 7	20	25
Serbia	May 6	20	33
Slovenia	May 9	20	26
<i>Autonomous Provinces</i>			
Kosovo	May 7	14	10
Voivodine	May 7	10	10
		140	174

4. *Distribution of Deputies according to Professional Category*

	Council of Nation- alities	Socio- Political Council	Econ- omic Council	Educa- tional and Cultural Council	Council for Social Affairs and Health
Civil servants	11	s			
Economists and jurists	7	0			
Farmers	1	1			
Heads and cadres of firms and other working communities	6	is	80	28	43
Heads of various socio- political organizations	75	52	9	9	4
Journalists, writers and artists	4				
Medical cadres	—				53
Members of the armed forces	1	4	—	—	—
Politologists	—	B	—	1	1
Professional deputies	15	8	1	—	—
Scientists	2	i	—	7	—
Students	—	1	—	2	—
Teachers	6	1	—	39	—
Technical cadres	—	4	8	1	—
University professors	11	1		11	2
Workers	1		4		
Others	3	6		9	5
	140	120	117	111	117

Yugoslavia

5. Distribution of Deputies according to Sex

	Council of Nation- alities	Socio- Polit- ical Council	Econ- omic Council	Educa- tional and Cultural Council	Council for Social Affairs and Health	Total
Men	122	113	119	107	111	572
Women	18	7	1	13	9	48
	140	120	120	120	120	620

6. Distribution of Deputies to the Council of Nationalities and Socio-Political Council according to Age Group

Age Group	Council of Nat	
27-29.	1	2
30-39.	17	22
40-49.	69	63
50-59.	52	32
.	1	1
	140	120